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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,296	03/12/2004	Stephen L. James	MTI-31714-A	8154
31870	7590	08/10/2006	EXAMINER	
WHYTE HIRSCHBOECK DUDEK S.C. 555 EAST WELLS STREET SUITE 1900 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202			HA, NATHAN W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/799,296	JAMES ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Nathan W. Ha	2814

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 87-153 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 91,96-102,105-107,112-121,124,128-133,152 and 153 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 87-90,92-95,104,108-111,122,123,125-127 and 134-151 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)          |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/04;3/04;1/05</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

1. Applicant's election without traverse of the embodiment 3, claims 87-90, 92-95, 104, 108-119, 121-123, 125-127, and 134-151, in the reply filed on 7/10/06, is acknowledged. However, the election was not complete since some the elected claims cover another species, which is distinct formed each other. The final election includes claims 87-90, 92-95, 104, 108-111, 122-123, 125-127, 134 -151. See also the interview summary, which enclosed herein.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

### *Specification*

The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

### *Drawings*

Applicant should ensure that (1) all reference characters in the drawings are described in the detailed description portion of the specification and (2) all reference

characters mentioned in the specification are included in the appropriate drawing Figures as required by 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5).

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 140 and 146 are objected to because of the following informalities: the phrase "the second surface" should be changed to "a second surface". And in claim 146, the phrase "a second surface" should be changed to "the second surface" Appropriate correction is required. There are several instances in the claims appear to have the same error. Please check the entire claims.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 87-90, 108, 111, 122-123, 135-137, 140-141, 146-148, and 149-151 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Houle (US 2004/0095727.)

In regard to claims 87, 89, 122, 140, 148, and 151, in fig. 3a, Houle discloses a method of fabricating a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

providing a support substrate 307a having a first surface and a second surface, each surface having terminal pads located thereon, at location 308a;  
providing a semiconductor die 304a having a first surface with at least one standoff 302a attached thereto, and a second surface; and

mounting the second surface of the die on the first surface of the substrate.

In regard to claims 88 and 111, wherein the die is flip chip mounted on the support substrate. See also, fig. 3a and paragraph [0027].

In regard to claims 90 and 123, Houle further discloses that wherein the step of forming the standoff comprises dispensing a material on the surface of the die by a method selected from the group consisting of stamping. See [0027].

In regard to claim 108, wherein the standoff is in the form of an enclosure, and the method further comprises disposing a heat sink material 305a and 306a on the surface of the die within the standoff enclosure. See fig. 3a and [0030].

In regard to claim 112, see the discussion of claim 87.

In regard to claim 135, Houle further discloses the step of forming ball contacts 308a on a second surface of the die. See fig. 3a.

In regard 136, Houle further comprising mounting the die on a support substrate 307a.

In regard to claim 137, please see the above discussions regarding to claims 87 and 108.

In regard to claims 141 and 143, wherein the support substrate is a flexible substrate.

In regard to claim 146, Houle further discloses forming external contacts 308a on a second surface of the support substrate. See fig. 3a.

In regard to claim 147, the external contacts are mounted on the support substrate substrate.

In regard to claim 149, the whole package is being encapsulated. See fig. 3a.

In regard to claim 150, Houle further comprises forming external contacts 403a on the second surface of the support substrate. See fig. 4a.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 87-90 and 92-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chiu (US 2003/0183909.)

In regard to claims 87 and 89, in figs. 4-6, Chiu discloses a method of fabricating a semiconductor device, comprising steps of:

providing a support substrate 108 having a first surface and a second surface, each surface having terminal pads at the opposite sides of elements 116 located thereon;

providing a semiconductor die 102 having a first surface with at least one standoff, or spacer 154 attached thereto, and a second surface; and mounting the second surface of the die on the first surface of the substrate.

In regard to claims 88 and 111, Chiu discloses wherein the die is flip chip mounted on the support substrate. See also paragraph [0025].

In regard to claim 90, Chiu further discloses wherein the step of forming the standoff, spacer, comprises dispensing a material on the surface of the die by a method selected from the group consisting of direct spreading, or coating. See also [0029].

In regard to claims 92-93, Chiu further mentioned the materials of the standoff, spacer. These materials are in solid state at room temperature. It is described in [0029-0030] that the material is at its liquid state during the dispensing process, and using capillary.

In regard to claim 94, the material is a curable polymeric material, polymer, for example. See also [0030].

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 109-110 and 138-139 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houle as applied to claims 87-89 and 137 above.

In regard to claims 109-110, Houle discloses all of the claimed limitations as addressed above. Houle further teaches the particular heat sink material contains metal particles (see paragraph [0030].) Houle, however, does not expressly teach that these particles are in fact copper or aluminum. Metals such as copper and aluminum are widely used as heat dissipation in semiconductor package for their well known physical and chemical properties such as highly conductive, and also widely available, or cost effective. For instance, in the same device, Houle further suggests that heat spreader may be formed by using copper or aluminum. See paragraphs [0027-0028].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the materials as taught in order to provide a better heat spreader device.

8. Claims 92-95, 104, 125-127, and 134 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houle as applied to claims 87-90 and 122 above, and further in view of Dolbear (US 5,926,371.)

In regard to claims 92-95, 104, and 134, Houle discloses all of the claimed limitations as mentioned above. As also further mentioned, Houle suggests that the standoffs may be formed by several ways such injection molding (see paragraph [0027]). This suggestion hints that the material of the injected material could have been resin since resin a widely used material in semiconductor packaging, and since resin can be easily harden, or curable, after the injection process; therefore, providing protection to the device.

For instance, Dolbear, in fig. 3, discloses an analogous semiconductor package including support substrate 38, chip 40, and standoffs 58a-58c. The standoffs further are made of epoxy adhesive, or resin, or plastic, by a similar method as disclosed by the current invention, molding injection, dispensing, etc. See also, col. 11, line 58 to col. 12, line 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to recognize resin as a well known and commonly used in the art as taught by Dolbear, and in order to take the advantage as mentioned.

In regard to claims 125 and 127, as mentioned in claim 95, the material should be in liquid form in order to perform the injection process, or dispensing process, then harden the material to form a protection around the device.

Therefore, it would be obvious to realize the processes can only be carried out with the material in a liquid form, and so the material can be dispensed uniformly over the substrate, or the device.

9. Claims 142-145 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houle as applied to claim 140 above, and further in view of Sylvester et al. (US 6,847,527, hereinafter, Sylvester.)

In regard to claims 142-145, Houle discloses all of the claimed limitations as mentioned above. Houle further teaches the device is formed on the substrate. However, Houle does not expressly describe the material of the substrate as claimed in claims 142-145. It should be further noted that package substrate is normally called as printed circuit substrate, or PCB. This PCB is commonly made by ceramic, resin, polymer material, etc. These materials can sustain high temperature and have high level of flexibility, which prevent warping that happens due to thermal coefficient mismatch among the devices. For instance, Sylvester discloses an analogous package and further describes the details of the substrate 58, which comprises polymer material such as polyimide film, epoxy resin. See also entire col. 5.

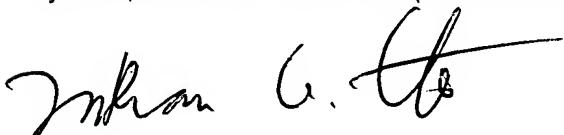
Therefore, it would be obvious to one of skilled artisan in the art to use the substrate as taught by Sylvester in order to take the advantage as mentioned.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan W. Ha whose telephone number is (571) 272-1707. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 8:00-7:00(EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Nathan Ha  
July 27, 2006